

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXII. No. 369

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A. M. MONTGOMERY
MONTGOMERY'S DREAM. Matinee at 2.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
OLIVE TRIST. Matinee at 2.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—LADY ADELPHI
FRENCH. Matinee at 2.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—ONE CORNELL
ACTED THE NOISE. Matinee at 2.BOREY THEATRE, Broadway.—NORRIS'S CHILD—THE
ADON PATRONAGE.—MAY KATIE. Matinee at 2.GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK COCK. Matinee
at 2.STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
FRENCH. Matinee at 2.RE THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
UNDER THE GABLES. Matinee at 2.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—FRANCIS
D. TAYLOR. Matinee at 2.STRAW HALL.—CHARLES DICKENS'S READINGS, after-
noon at 2. Evening—ORATORIO OF DANIEL.DANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Third street.—OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Matinee at 2.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 5th
street.—YR GRAND QUEEN BESS. Matinee at 2.THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON
& SWEET'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, ECCESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 68 Broadway.—EQUIS-
TRIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
BALLETS, FANCY, PARODIES, &c. Matinee at 2.BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
PIGMA. Matinee at 2.EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Thirty-fourth
street.—MINSTRELS, FANCY, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ECCESTRIAN
MINSTRELS, BALLETS AND BURLESQUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, December 28, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-
day evening, December 27.Letters charged with an explosive material and ad-
dressed to government officials in Ireland have been

dropped into the Dublin Post office in large numbers.

Several of them exploded. A policeman who attempted

to open one of the missiles was mangled terribly.

There were thirty thousand special constables on duty

in London, and the London Times speaks of the exist-
ence of a "grave public danger."

General Menzies is likely to dissolve the Italian

Parliament and appeal to the people. The Pope inter-
dicted the payment of the Italian bonds by the Roths-

childs in Paris, but the Minister announced that the

debt would be discharged. The Council of the German

Zollverein, North and South being represented, will

assemble at session next March. The Prussians have

commenced to evacuate Saxony. The Austrian Cabinet

has been slightly reconstructed.

General Napier has sailed from India to assume com-
mand of the British expedition in Abyssinia.

The Sultan is reported to have conceded an offer of

government autonomy to the Cretans.

Consolidated at 92½ a 92½ for money and 72½ for

London. In London, Friday evening was at 72½ in

London and 72½ in Frankfurt. The stock of

bullion in the Bank of England and France increased

in the week, that of the Bank of France largely.

The Liverpool cotton market was unimpaired, mid-
dling uplands closing at 7½. The trade advance fromManchester are unfavorable. Breadstuffs slightly de-
clined. Provisions and produce without marked change.Our special correspondence from Europe and Abyssinia,
by mail telegrams and letter, published to-day,embraces very important details of the situation in En-
gland and on the Continent, as well as on the coast of

Eastern Africa, at the latest date by steamship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By special telegrams over the Cuba cable we have

news from Mexico city to the 17th inst. Juarez was to

have been inaugurated President on Sunday, the 22d

inst. Mejia and Iglesias had withdrawn from the

Cabinet. A committee had been appointed by Congress

to investigate the affairs and relations of the English

company building the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad,
and it was thought probable that the concession to the

company would fall through. The excitement among

the foreign residents in relation to the withdrawal of

the British Legion continued.

Senator Pablo Teyrol, Minister of the Treasury in St.

Domingo, has arrived in Havana on his way to Wash-
ington, where he goes as a special envoy of the Domini-

canian government to close negotiations in relation to

the purchase of Samana.

Dates from Maragosa, Porto Rico, to the 15th inst.,

reports continuation of the shocks of earthquake.

Our special telegrams from St. Domingo via the Cuba

cable report that martial law had been proclaimed, and

extraordinary powers conferred upon President Carral.

The Legislative Chambers were closed. The French

loan had been disapproved, and the cessation or lease of

Samana was unpopular. The Baez revolutionists were

still making progress in the northern part of the re-
public.

The committee of twenty-five appointed by the Grant

meeting at Cooper Institute on the 4th inst. held a meet-
ing on Thursday evening, Alex. T. Stewart in the chair.

A circular letter was adopted to be sent to business men

throughout the country, urging them to organize meet-
ings similar to the one at Cooper Institute, exclusive of

parties, for the purpose of urging General Grant as a

candidate of the people of all grades of politics for the

next Presidency.

Our advice from the South look very much as if

an actual war of races was about to commence. In cer-
tain counties of Virginia and other places throughout

General Canby has appointed the 24th day of January

for the assembling of the South Carolina Convention.

General Schofield has removed the directors of the

Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia for alleged viola-

tion of the State laws in the disbursement of money,

and has appointed army officers in their stead.

A deputy sheriff in Hampton, Va., shot a negro on

Christmas day during an altercation, and, on taking

refuge in his house was assailed by a large crowd of

negroes, who beat him nearly to death and then lodged

him in jail.

The stock market was firm yesterday morning, but

afterwards became irregular. Government securities

were strong and active. Gold closed at 126.

The markets were generally quiet, but previous prices

of almost all commodities were maintained. Cotton was

in fair demand and a trifle firmer at the close.

Coffee was moderately active. On Chicago Sugar was

dull but steady, while wheat was dull and

nominal and corn and oats quiet but steady. Pork, beef

and lard were unchanged. Naval stores and petroleum

were moderately dealt in and firmly held. Freight

was a trifle more active. Wool was in fair demand at

former prices.

Presidential Parties.—The Hancock Move-

ment and its Tendencies.

In revolutionary times all the plans and

combinations of parties and politicians are as

liable to be changed by passing events as

is the grouping of its various colored bits of

broken glass by a single shake of the kaleido-

scope. Thus, for an illustration, we see that

the nomination of General Hancock for the

next Presidency on the Washington platform,

by the independent National Johnson Con-
vention in the White House, has wrought such a

wonderful change among all the political

elements of the country in their relations to-

wards each other that we can hardly entertain

a doubt that it furnishes the true pattern of

the coming Presidential contest.

In the first place, we have, in this White

House nomination, the withdrawal of Mr.

Johnson in favor of General Hancock. This

is a shrewd move of Mr. Johnson. He says to

the hopeful democracy, "You have, since the

death of my true friend, John Van Buren,

turned your backs upon me, as you did upon

honest John Tyler. You are casting about

among your old copperhead leaders for a

Presidential candidate—among the Seymours,

the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, and others

of your old Chicago failures of that stripe.

These men have no faith in me, Johnson, and

I, Johnson, have none in them. I propose you

a compromise on General Hancock—a splen-

did soldier, a gentleman and a scholar, and a

statesman withal, who possesses more of the

sterling qualities of George Washington than

any man in the land of the living. What do

you say?" The masses of the democracy re-

spond, "Hancock is the ticket. Hancock is

good. We will rally under the standard of

Hancock." But the old hidebound cop-

perhead leaders of the democracy are thrown

upon their beam ends. "Are we," they ask,

"to be ruled out by this man Johnson? Is he,

after all, to dictate our nominations? Are we

to play second fiddle to Johnson?" They are

puzzled and chafed. The sepiore is taken

from their hands. Mr. Johnson, with all his

blundering and all his foolishness in his

manipulations of the democracy, has hit the

nail upon the head in his ultimatum of Hancock,

and has shown himself, at least on the main

issue, to be a wiser man than John Tyler,

though not quite up to Tyler in other things.

But the republican radical managers are as

sorely perplexed as the copperhead chiefs with

this Johnsonian bombshell. It is a shrewd

prescription. It goes to their bones like the

newly discovered Gettysburg mineral water,

which, it is said, will straighten out the worst

case of the bone rheumatism in six weeks.

Hancock, however, though he went through

the fire at Gettysburg, has no need of the Get-

tysburg water. He is sound. He has no bone

rheumatism. The radicals know it, and they

are afraid of him. They pretend to be won-

derfully taken up with General Grant. "He is

one of us, and is with us," they say; but all the

time they are planning and plotting to shove

him out and shove him. But if they shove

Grant and take up Chase, where go the army

and all the glory of the war? They go to

Hancock. So in nominating Hancock for the

democracy Mr. Johnson nominates Grant for

Progress of the Counter-Revolution.—The

Prospect Before Us.

A wall of distress, deep and widespread,

comes up from the South. The productive

region of our common country has become as

poor as if it had been struck through sterility.

Industry has been paralyzed through the atro-

cious legislation of a radical Congress. On

one hand starvation stares the people, both

white and black, in the face, and on the other

they live in dread of a terrible internecine

war between the races. Generals Ord and

Bancroft and other sagacious and conservative

officers of the government in the South see

what is coming, and they appeal to the author-

ities at Washington and to the people, through

the press, for help. But where is help

to come from? The North is suffering

from the same cause. Fifty thousand work-

men are out of employment in New York,

and the same deplorable state of things is

seen generally throughout the Northern States.

Winter has set in with a fearful prospect for

the laboring poor. What, then, will the North

be able to do for the South when widespread

distress prevails at home? What can the gov-

ernment do? With a burden of taxation un-

equalled in any country—a burden that has

become insupportable—the Northern people

cannot support freedmen's bureaus or other

monstrous charitable institutions for the main-

tenance of three or four millions of idle negroes

and millions of impoverished whites in the

South. The United States Treasury, so far

from having money for such a purpose, must

soon become bankrupt itself under radical

rule. Looking at all these appalling signs of

the times, it is evident that the whole country

is on the eve of such a revolution and such

distress as it has never yet experienced.

We said the cause of all this is found in the

atrocious legislation of a radical Congress.

Let us explain. When the war ended the in-

dustry of the South was not destroyed. A vast

deal of property had been destroyed, it is true;

but the loss fell chiefly upon the Southerners

themselves. Still, the rich and productive soil

remained and the labor to cultivate it was

there. The people accepted their changed

situation as the natural result of the war, and

were disposed everywhere to go to work ear-

nestly to maintain themselves and to improve

their fortunes. Grant, Sherman and all the

other brave and large minded military com-

manders granted liberal terms on the surren-

der of the rebel armies, looking to an early

restoration of harmony and good will. The

President, though he made some mistakes in

his trying position, favored the same policy.

No one of sense and divested of strong pre-

judice could help seeing that the welfare of

the North, as well as of the South—

of the whole country, in fact—depended

upon a liberal policy and early restoration of

the rebel States. But, unfortunately, we had

a radical revolutionary Congress—a body of

men more senseless, destructive and imprac-

ticable than the Roundheads of England or the

Jacobins of France. Having an overwhelm-

ing majority in Congress, though elected on no

such issue as that they have since made, they

adopted a proscription and ruinous policy

toward the South directly opposed to that of

the generals of the army, the President and

the people generally. Instead of restoring

the South, with slavery abolished, they undertook

to reconstruct it on the basis of negro su-

premac. Their sole object was to create a

radical political power in the South by means

of the negro vote, which would give them a

continued control of the government and the

spoils of office. This, and this alone, was and

is the motive of the so-called reconstruction

policy of that party. They pretend to act

upon abstract principles of right, just as

the bloody-minded Jacobins of France did;

but we all know this is sheer humbug, and

that their only object is political power. In a

word, they would see the country plunged into

anarchy and the greatest distress rather than

abandon this selfish, infamous and ambitious

object. They even have the hardihood to pursue

their destructive course after the people of the

North have pronounced against it at the polls,

hoping to reach their ends by means of the

votes of the semi-barbarous negroes.

The War in Abyssinia.—Prospects of the

British Expedition.

By special mail telegrams dated at Aden,

Arabia, and written correspondence from

Zulle, Annesley bay, we have interesting re-

ports of the march of the British expeditionary

force for war from India to Abyssinia, with an

account of the position, employment and pros-

pects of the troops after having effected a

landing on what they now regard as the

hostile soil of Eastern Africa. Colonel

Morewether, who commands the detachment of

engineers which pioneers the way for the

army, advised that the original intention of

debartering at Massowah